

For...
DEMOCRACY
and
FREEDOM

The Indiana Teamster



INDIANA

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Against...
HITLERISM
and
SLAVERY.

Vol. IV

Indianapolis, Indiana, March, 1945

No. 7

TEAMSTERS DO GOOD JOB IN LEGISLATURE 26 Progress Drivers On Union's Unfair List

COUNCIL ENDORSES PAT HESS ON STATE FEDERATION BOARD

The Indiana State Drivers' Council has voted to endorse Pat Hess of Fort Wayne for nomination to the position of Vice President of the Indiana State Federation of Labor.

The position would place Mr. Hess on the State Federation's executive board, which is comprised of President, Secretary-Treasurer and seven Vice Presidents. All members are elected for two-year terms, by the 700 locals in Indiana of the Federation, which is an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Sealed nomination ballots are now being received in the state office of the federation, 701 People's Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, headquarters of Carl H. Mullen, president, and John Acker, secretary-treasurer. These ballots will be opened and counted April 19 by three tellers, J. E. Smith and Mable L. Lowe of Indianapolis, and C. O. Van Horn of Fort Wayne. The biennial election will follow by mail through the month of June (from June 1 to July 1) and those elected or re-elected will take office January 1, 1946.

Drivers' Council Meeting

Teamsters voted to endorse Pat Hess at the regular meeting of the State Drivers' Council in the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, March 16. The meeting was presided over by Steven Toth, newly elected president, and was attended by representatives of most of 31 local unions of Teamsters.

President Toth referred to Mr. Hess's fine labor record,

(Continued on page 4)

Peru Teamster Twice Wounded

PERU—Staff Sgt. Richard P. Gray of this city has been wounded in action in Europe, according to word just received here.

Sgt. Gray is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Gray of 403 East Third St. and is a member of Teamsters Union 759 of Peru and Kokomo.

In a letter to his parents, Sgt. Gray said he had sustained a facial injury from a piece of

(Continued on page 3)

Ex-GI's Working, Not Seeking Aid

In Indiana 448 ex-servicemen received \$8,855 in readjustment allowances under Title V of the G. I. Bill of Rights, for the week of March 17, Everett L. Gardner, director of the Employment Security Division, has announced.

"At this time," Gardner said, "about 3,000 veterans have made initial claims and are actually eligible for the allowance. The fact that only 448 drew warrants the week ending March 17, 1945, shows

(Continued on page 2)

Logansport Union Hero on Mission

LOGANSPORT—Technician 5th Grade Nicholas Forte of this city, member of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, is one of

(Continued on page 2)

Fall for Lawyer's Anti-Labor Lies

By SCOTT ARMSTRONG

Union sympathizers in Indianapolis were cancelling their orders for service of the Progress Laundry as this edition went to press, and 26 commission drivers of the laundry were placed on the unfair list by Local No. 188 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, following their withdrawal from the union.

The union's action was taken according to C. E. Davis, president, upon receipt of formal notification from the drivers, renouncing their membership, in a registered letter sent from the office of the laundry, 430 East Market St.

The drivers indicated their preference for non-union working conditions demanded by the laundry management and glorified for them in a lecture of misleading statements by the company's anti-union lawyer.

Unfair Drivers

The laundry drivers listed now by organized labor as unfair are:

Samuel M. Nicely, 2415 West 11th St.

Samuel E. Ingle, 105 North Gale St.

William E. Paulson, 407 East Ohio St.

Arthur R. Black, 222 East 10th St.

James O. Emberton, 1721 Carrollton Ave.

Charles Flohr, 529 East 22nd St.

Fred J. Plump, 510 Jefferson Ave.

Fred J. Taylor, 1219 East 9th St.

Jesse E. Garrison, 55 North Gale St.

Lorn Fralich, 3300 East Michigan St.

Harry C. Claxon, 316 North Bosart St.

Zeus McKibban, 2843 East 11th St.

Harold E. Frymier, 2034 North LaSalle St.

Charles Coit, 3542 North Chester St.

Lester Davis, 2869 Stuart St.

Charles Trostle, 249 North Richardson St.

Lawrence H. Smith, 1759 North Tibbs Ave.

Harlie Bledsoe, 551 South LaSalle St.

Thomas F. Johnston, 2412 Lockburn St.

John J. Logsdon, 953 West 32nd St.

Dorsey Barlow, 430 East Market St.

Donald E. Goodrunn, 430 East Market St.

Herman Haas, R. R. 1, Box 34, Camby, Ind.

Franklin G. Miers, R. R. 5, Box 97, Indianapolis.

Herschel Winsted, 312 North Center St., Plainfield.

Ben J. Farler, R. R. 1, Box 257, Danville, Ind.

All New Members

The 26 drivers joined the union recently, and at a meeting on March 12 in the Antlers Hotel signed cards authorizing the union to bargain collectively for them.

(Continued on page 3)

DRIVERS' COMMITTEE HELPS KEEP LAWMAKERS FRIENDLY

Organized labor in Indiana held its own through the 1945 State Legislature, just ended.

In fact, Indiana labor got considerably more than an even break, in the opinion of observers, considering the great wave of union-busting activity which is now sweeping across the country.

While other states were considering measures to abolish the closed shop, outlaw check-off of union dues, forbid maintenance of membership agreements, Indiana's law-making machinery was turning to other subjects.

Indiana's Senators and Representatives offered very few anti-labor suggestions in all of 730 new bills which they presented.

See Editorial, Nation-Wide Menace, Page 2

Labor both gained and lost in the 1945 session. It gained with the passage of Senate Bill No. 37, which liberalized the Workmen's Compensation Act. It lost when House Bill No. 111 was entombed by the House Labor Committee, and not permitted to be considered by the other Representatives.

That Hoosier labor got what it did and lost as little as it lost is due to the activity of the Legislative Committee of the State Federation of Labor and its chairman, Carl H. Mullen, aided by the Legislative Committee of the State Drivers' Council, and other labor groups of the state.

The Teamsters' Legislative Committee was comprised of Pat Hess, Fort Wayne, chairman; D. H. Mahoney, Muncie; Steven Toth, East Chicago, president of the Drivers' Council; Clyde Birdsong, Evansville; Russell T. Houze, Indianapolis; O. B. Chambers, Kokomo; Walter E. Biggs, South Bend, and E. J. Williams, Indianapolis.

Legislative Committees on Job

These committee members were on the job day and night from the beginning. At first it didn't look so hot for labor. The Senate

(Continued on page 3)

TOTH BEFORE WLB FOR McKEOWN MEN

Steven Toth, head of Teamsters Union 520 of East Chicago, was to appear in Chicago March 20 for a hearing before the Trucking Commission of the

Regional War Labor Board with respect to a contested case involving 35 drivers and their employer, the McKeown Transportation Co. of Chicago.

Toth is reported to have expressed the belief that he could obtain a satisfactory contract agreement.

The McKeown Co. is engaged in hauling for the Linde Air Products Co.

WLB APPROVES FOUR BAKERY AGREEMENTS

Ninety bakery drivers belonging to Teamsters Union No. 188 in Indianapolis are affected by rulings just announced by the Regional War Labor Board in Chicago, granting pay increases, vacations and other improvements in working conditions.

According to C. E. Davis, union president who conducted negotiations with the employers and the WLB, the drivers benefited are employed by the

(Continued on page 3)

CITY MEN OF 135 CALLED TO CONFER

Announcement by E. J. Williams, of Teamsters Union No. 135, urges all City Cartage members to attend a meeting at 28 West North St., Indianapolis, on April 10.

The meeting has been called to discuss opening the 1945 City Cartage contract.

"This will be your meeting," says the announcement. "To attend you must be paid up and in good standing."

The Indiana Teamster



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Vol. IV

No. 7

Nation-Wide Menace

(Guild Reporter, Official Spokesman of Organized Newspaper
Reporters in the U. S. 1

The tentacles of a well-heeled anti-labor lobby still are weaving through various state legislatures, seeking to throttle labor, and labor unions, by passage of hamstringing state laws.

The limelight shifts from Texas, where the so-called Christian American Association openly was plugging for a law which would outlaw the closed shop, forbid check-off of union dues, and ban maintenance of membership agreements, among other things.

A packed committee reported the bill for favorable passage—without a single Texas employer appearing to speak in favor of it. A floor fight is forecast, with all branches of organized labor prepared to talk against it.

Meanwhile some of the pattern of the union-busting drive became more apparent when a Florida legislator, Joe C. Jenkins, sent a letter (on official stationery) to lawmakers of Maryland and Arizona outlining anti-labor legislation voted in Florida.

Jenkins is the self-confessed floor leader who secured passage in the legislature, later approved as a constitutional amendment by the voters. He offers "to furnish further information on how we handled the matter in Florida." This same state law now is before the U. S. Supreme Court on a test of constitutionality.

The Arizona proposal, too, would ban the closed shop, and masquerades under the title of "right-to-work amendment." The Christian American outfit had boasted Arizona was another state where they would be active.

At a three-day public hearing a parade of Arizona labor union members, housewives, churchmen, and veterans' organizations opposed the measure designed to destroy organized labor.

The Maryland proposal is labeled the worst of its kind by labor department officials.

Meanwhile, a similar bill was introduced in Tennessee. In fact, there were three anti-labor bills. One proposal would make detailed union financial statements available to employers.

A round of the union-busting fight was won by the Christian American crew when a bill banning the closed shop was signed into law in agricultural South Dakota. The wording was similar to measures introduced in approximately 20 legislatures.

In Georgia, however, the Christian American drive got a major setback when the Georgia House voted unanimous consent to withdraw the same sort of "freedom to work" bill that was passed in Florida.

Minnesota labor leaders charged Senator Pappy O'Daniel of Texas and the Christian American crew are behind pending anti-labor bills at a House labor committee hearing. A formal probe, with witnesses under oath, was demanded by CIO counsel.

In California, an anti-union campaign by the "Women of the Pacific" failed to get enough signatures on a state-wide basis to win recognition for its petition. (Not a single San Diego resident signed the petition.)

With the blessing of Gov. John C. Vivian, Republican, the GOP-controlled legislature in Colorado was on the way to passing an anti-labor measure seeking to circumvent a state court decision, throwing out sections of an earlier law. The state senate passed the bill 20 to 10, with only three Republicans opposing it.

Outgrowth of the anti-union campaign in Kansas was the formation of a new party called the Christian Union party. It urges laws "regulating labor" and favors company unions only.

The proposals in Kansas would ban strikes and limit union dues to \$1 per month, among other things.

In Illinois, an anti-labor bill was labeled a "legalistic monstrosity" by the AFL. The proposal, the AFL declared, even would forbid tips to waitresses, payments of commissions to salesmen, and incentive and bonus payments.

Texas, home of the Christian American Association, spawned more union-busting efforts. A Republican organization, styled "Fight for Free Enterprise," proposed a law requiring six years' residence in Texas as a qualification to hold union office. Under this law, union organizers would be made to wear bright-colored hats, ranging in hue from orange to bright red and fawn.



Feb. 1—Do all you can this month on the war effort, as it is a short one—I mean the month.

Feb. 2—Joe Wenscits is sure a lucky guy with two Elizabeths at home and two Marys at the plant.

Feb. 3—"Kays" Sobeski should stay out of Michigan with that new Buick as you all know what a hot time he had with his "Stude" up there.

Feb. 4—Since Florence Hamilton visited in Kentucky over the holidays she has been bothered with "Ridge Runners," rheumatism or lumbago.

Feb. 5—Have recently heard that Carl Butjas is on Saipan, Bill Tidwell in the Philippines and Elmer Wild in Germany.

Feb. 6—A nice letter from Joe Takacs and am proud to hear he has joined up with the Paratroopers. Good landings, Joe!

Feb. 7—Why does Howard Whitteman shake Ray Flatts' head?

Feb. 8—Have heard that Eddie "Kaz" is confined to a Naval hospital on the West Coast. Hurry along, Eddie.

Feb. 9—Joe "Grease Ball" Laskowski finally got a haircut and the boys presented him with a new skull cap. How did you lose the old cap, Joe?

Feb. 10—I wish I hadn't said that Pearl Eby was getting fat.

Feb. 11—We found out who was boss in the Johnsen family, as "Red" came back to work. We might as well keep quiet, Edna.

Feb. 12—The Weber family are back on the ball, as Fran is now back on duty in the Brew House after a stretch of Navy life.

Feb. 13—Believe it or else but Tom Hedrick has lost 11 pounds. (Some of you gals should buy a copy of his diet.)

Feb. 14—I understand that Pat Wright is coming on days, as there are more gals on the second shift. How about that, Pat?

Feb. 15—Virgil "Stinky" Nelson has just been elected custodian of "Billygoat Heights" or "Rancho" Nelson.

Feb. 16—You can always tell what season it is by watching Joe Farkas prepare his equipment while at work. Just now it is all fishing.

Feb. 17—Why don't one of you girls tell Ida Troeger before she has one?

Feb. 18—Sorry to state that Jack Oliver is on the sick list. Jack, we warned you about that downtown route.

Feb. 19—The new bottle shop is coming along ahead of all expectations for this time of year. I might add that Geo. Popp is keeping them on the move.

Feb. 20—A nice going-away party on Nino Zanotti and Louis Tobler, and as usual the cards were hard to get. P. S.—Louis Tobler could not make it. Write your explanation, Louie.

Feb. 21—John Cobert is trying to make a go of working, but we all think that it is a little too soon. "Ram," stick around home till the old Haymaker gets out a little more!

Feb. 22—So long for awhile to a couple of swell guys who start their Army life today—Nino and Louie.

Feb. 23—Just for Lillian, I heard that "Johnny" would not make the trip from Milwaukee with "Syl."

Feb. 24—Geo. Zach should learn how to park his car (what car now?).

Feb. 25—Why doesn't Mike Szezerba give us some dope on that night gang?

Feb. 26—Since Marie Strantz left, Mrs. John Cobert and Marge have taken over the office job.

Feb. 27—Why does Joe stand outside of "Joe's" when Waneta and Lillian and others are on the inside?

Feb. 28—Sorry to report that our cellar boss, Steve Weiger, was called home by the sudden death of his father. Our sympathies to the Weiger family.

That handsome man who is taking your Red Cross pledges is none other than Dan Lassen, and we hope for him all the success in his drive at our plant.

Will let you know what goes in the Windy month next month.

Draft Capital, Too!

Free American labor has done a magnificent job during this war. It has performed an unbelievable miracle of production. This is not guess work. American working people have come from behind to outstrip the slave labor of Germany by a wide margin.

Production schedules are increasing every month. Fewer workers are turning out more and more war materials. That is happening right here in Seattle where the Boeing plants, with fewer employees, are building more B-29s.

We know full well that we have a heavy duty to perform. We know that this is our war, that the Army and Navy are made up of the sons and daughters of working people.

We are told now that war production is not good enough. A bill has been prepared to draft labor for work in the war plants.

American labor is not convinced that a labor draft is necessary, or that it will result in increased production. It is suspicious of the congressmen who are trying to use this bill as a means for strangling unions. We can recall the days after World War I, when The American Legion, and many other organizations of veterans, adopted resolutions demanding that, in the event of another war, capital as well as fighting men and workers be drafted.

What's wrong with that idea? If we have come to an emergency which calls for the drafting of working men for the war plants, then why not draft capital, owners and management as well?

When there are no more profits in war industries, when owners and managers are drafted, too, then American workers will see the logic of a labor draft. But not until then.

It is one thing to call on free American working people for still greater efforts. That is the American way; it will get results.

It is quite another thing to conscript men to work in war plants where owners and managers demand, and get, big profits on their toil.

If labor is to be drafted, then capital must also be conscripted!

—Washington Teamster.

NEWS BULLETINS FROM LOCAL 543 LAFAYETTE

By S. W. HELTON

The Schurman-Lange Co. has finally submitted to pay their boys the back pay. The checks are made out and most of them cashed. Any member not working there on March 8, but having back pay due, should have received his check by mail before now. If not, let us know. This obstinate employer had lost his fight before he started but he held out as long as he could. His boys should have gotten their back pay for Christmas, as the others did.

The other four lumber and building supply companies have signed our union contract. That makes the lumber business 100 per cent organized in Lafayette.

Our committee is drafting a new set of By-Laws. These will be ready for the first reading at our next meeting for your okay, rejection, or alteration.

The boys at the Sunshine Farms are planning a feed "with" for March 20. Count me in.

Anybody having news from members in service please bring it in for this column.

Ex-GI'S Working, Not Seeking Aid

(Continued from page 1) that many of these returning G. I.'s have accepted employment. These men are conserving their readjustment allowances against future unemployment, since the G. I. Bill of Rights provides for entitlement for two years following dismissal or two years after the termination of the war, whichever is the later date.

Men and women who have served in military or naval service at any time after September 16, 1940, for 90 days or more and have been discharged under conditions other than dishonorable, are entitled to receive readjustment allowances, provided they are unemployed and are able and available for work. Qualified veterans who have been self-employed through the full calendar month are eligible for the difference between their net earnings and \$100 a month.

The Employment Security Division has 24 offices throughout the state, any of which will accept veterans' claims. An unemployed ex-serviceman may file for his allowance by taking his discharge or separation papers to his local office where he will be registered with the United States Employment Service and will report once a week to renew his work application and to sign a voucher for his readjustment allowance check.

Logansport Union Hero on Mission

(Continued from page 1) three outstanding AF of L heroes the War Department has brought back from the battlefronts to tell of the need for increased war production.

Forte was one of that memorable band of fighting men in the 101st Airborne Division who triumphantly withstood the siege of Bastogne.

Serving in a Glider Infantry Regiment, he helped to get food, medical supplies and ammunition to the beleaguered troops by parachute.

His toughest experience, he says, came in Holland, where his outpost was surrounded by a hundred Nazis. Attacking with tanks and mortar fire, Forte and his companions killed forty of the enemy and captured twenty-seven.

He and the two other heroes will make a nation-wide tour of war plants to plead for greater effort on the production line to back up the armed forces.

Progress Laundry and Drivers Declared Unfair

Teamsters' Union Denounces Members Who Turned Yellow

(Continued from page 1)

Next day these and four other drivers of the total force of 30 employed by Progress were hailed before the management and its lawyer, Fae W. Patrick.

Patrick expounded all the arguments which have been thought up by Pegler and other brains of the sweatshop movement in America for use by company lawyers when pleading for the open shop.

Prosper With Patrick!

(The arguments, familiar to all students of the history of inhumanity, were (1) that the workers would fare better by leaving the question of wages, hours, etc., up to their big-hearted employer; (2) that all labor leaders are crooked; (3) that union dues are a bad investment, even if one dollar brings a ten dollar increase and a vacation; etc.)

What Patrick did not tell the drivers was that the laundry industry in Indianapolis, as elsewhere, is one of the most notorious of all businesses for paying miserly wages, that before the war boom their predecessors were working 16 hours a day for \$20 or less a week; that they face working for these wages in the postwar period; that unorganized they won't have a chance when wages start falling. Nor did Lawyer Patrick admit that the record of labor leaders in Indianapolis for honesty is about as good as that of the city's legal profession.

If the big-hearted laundry owners of Indianapolis can be trusted to pay fair wages voluntarily, why have they been so hard up for help these war years that laundry comes back dirtier than when sent, if in fact it comes back? Why is so much of the laundry stolen by the inside workers, if they have been paid living wages? Freezing of wages smoked out the laundries of this city as one of the cheapest group of employers in the entire realm of industry. They compete with Chinamen and expect their American workers to live by a Chinese coolie's standard of luxury.

After Lawyer Patrick had said everything assertedly dishonest he could think of against organized labor, the Progress owner, Shanesberger, clinched the argument by threatening to go out of business unless the men would give up their union.

Thereupon the union canassed the drivers with a pamphlet, reading as follows:

The Company Lawyer Pleads His Case

Gentlemen:

A few days ago a lawyer, who once was labor attorney, (but found the grass greener on the other side) called on you, and in a deceptive manner sought to convince you that the union could do nothing for you.

His great proof was a contract he read concerning Wash-Rite Company. Of course, he neglected to tell you that this contract only involved inside workers, and not drivers. He forgot to read the contracts obtained by this union for its members at Omar, General Baking Company and many others. You see, gentlemen, the truth is this union has procured for its members some of the finest working contracts in the United States.

Now, if this union can do nothing for you, why is Mr. Patrick, the company lawyer, so disturbed? Of course, he really has a right to be nervous. He hasn't won a single victory over this union. Losing is a habit with him.

Don't weaken. Take stock of your opportunity to organize. You haven't one shred of security now! You haven't one decent working condition that couldn't be taken away from you when this war is over.

You old-timers can tell the boys about the days before this

war when a 12-hour day and a 20 dollar a week pay check were routine.

Now—Mr. Patrick as a lawyer should present proof; as a man who has no proof he resorts to all sorts of evasions.

But we will accomodate Mr. Patrick by furnishing proof—that he is wrong.

LESS THAN FOUR WEEKS AGO THE DRIVERS OF FIVE COMPANIES WERE AWARDED RAISES IN COMMISSIONS AND A RAISE IN BASIC PAY. THEIR CHECKS FOR BACK PAY WERE AS HIGH AS \$369.00 FOR ONE MAN. THE NEXT MEETING CALLED FOR LAUNDRY DRIVERS WILL BE ATTENDED BY DRIVERS FROM EACH OF THE FIVE COMPANIES WHO RECEIVED THESE RAISES.

These are facts, and we can prove them beyond any doubt. But Mr. Patrick won't be surprised. He knows these facts, but he couldn't very well tell you. How would that make his case look?

We will hold a meeting Thursday, March 15, 1945, at 7:30 p. m. at the Antlers Hotel, third floor.

In the meantime—talk it up! Let's get solid and go on to victory.

Any questions? Call us at Lincoln 8900.

SALES DRIVERS LOCAL UNION NO. 188

Out They Went

In the end, however, the 26 drivers decided to break with organized labor, and sent this message to President Davis:

Bakery, Laundry, Dairy Employees and Sales Drivers Local Union No. 188,

28 West North Street,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

The undersigned members of the Progress Laundry of Indianapolis hereby resign from your union as of March 24, 1945, and sever all connection with your union and all of your agents.

You and all of your agents are forbidden to represent the undersigned in any manner, as we also revoke any and all authorization heretofore signed.

Thereupon the union canassed the drivers with a pamphlet, reading as follows:

(Continued from page 1)

struck an ominous note by voting to command Judge Philip L. Sullivan for his anti-labor decision in the Montgomery Ward seizure case.

One other out-and-out anti-labor measure was introduced by Representative George Henley, of Bloomington. This was a House Concurrent Resolution memorializing the United States Congress to pass the McCarran-Sumner Bill, designed to impede the National War Labor Board and the National Labor Relations Board.

A Legislative Bulletin, issued March 8 by the Indiana State Federation of Labor, summarizes the highlights of bills passed by the Assembly, some of which are:

Liquor, Beer and Wine

The Alcoholic Beverages Commission was organized; taxes were increased almost 100 per cent. Sixty-six per cent of the people in local units of government can mandate the State Board to revoke the license of an individual operating a tavern.

Appropriations

The total figure for operation of the government, increases in salaries, and new created commissions is reported to be approximately \$80,000,000. This is an increase over the budget of two years ago of approximately \$5,000,000. Part of this money is to be used for remodeling the State House, construction work, flood control, additional War Memorial buildings, etc.

Elections

The skip-election bill, which retains the present majority in office for one year and provides for the majority election to take place in 1947 instead of 1946, was passed under the whip of the majority party.

Wash-Rite Goes On Union Scale

HERE'S THE STORY OF DUMBARTON OAKS

By MRS. ROBERT RICHIEY
Member of the Dumbarton Oaks Speakers' Bureau

Just what happened at Dumbarton Oaks?

The United States, Russia, Great Britain and China sat down to talk about world peace. And by means of the greatest demonstration of democratic procedure decided that:

1. Nations must work together on common problems. Therefore, they planned a United Nations Assembly open to all peace-loving nations.

2. Nations must prevent worldwide unemployment and economic collapse which lead to war. Therefore they planned an Economic and Social Council to find out how we can solve our common problems to the benefit of all.

3. Nations who have disputes must settle them peacefully. Therefore, they planned a way for countries to come together and iron out differences by conference, or before a world court of justice.

4. Nations who won't settle disputes must not be allowed to use force against their neighbors. Therefore, they planned a security council with power to stop aggression by using boycott or armed force, if necessary.

Then, continuing the democratic process, the state departments of all the conferring nations tossed the proposals into the laps of the people to discuss and decide whether they believed in these measures for the establishment of future peace, instead of risking the repetition of the mistakes of the last 20 years with the inevitable result of another more devastating war.

Your State Department wants to know what you think. Send a letter, a post card stating your opinions if you would act now for future peace.

TEAMSTERS IN THE WAR

... Of the 600,000 members of the International Teamsters Union 139,000 are in uniform...

GOVERNMENT JOBS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Paid employees in the executive branch of the government have decreased by 60,212 since Aug. 1 and totaled 2,880,997 at the end of September, the Civil Service Commission reported.

ON THE BANKS OF THE WABASH WITH LOCAL 417

By CHARLES MILLER

I wish to extend on behalf of our entire membership, our sympathies, to Brother and Mrs. Noble Wheatley, who were recently notified that their son was killed in action.

Wish to advise any of our members, if they are not receiving *The Indiana Teamster* or the monthly magazine published by the International, to please leave their correct names and addresses at the office.

Local No. 417 wishes to congratulate the legislative committee, also Brother Pat Hem, who acted as chairman of the committee, for the fine job they have done in the state legislature.

We have opened our ice contracts at Flora, Ill., and Washington, Ind., for negotiations.

We still wonder why all the Osborne drivers like to stop at a certain restaurant about a mile east of Shoals, Indiana, on Route No. 150.

Brother Darwin Catt has accepted the stewardship at Osborne Trucking. Let's all get behind Bro. Catt and help him when he has troubles.

Just received a card from Bro. Marlin Beaman of the U. S. Navy. Marlin Beaman, 81/C 855-90-28, U. S. S. Philadelphia (CL-41), care Fleet Post Office, New York, N. Y. Let's all drop him a few lines.

Our City Freight agreement is now before the W.L.B. What will happen, nobody knows.

I understand that the New Dual Lane highway at Lawrenceville, Ill., is due to start this spring. This job should provide work for a lot of our members.

We wish to congratulate officers of the State Federation of Labor for their fine job in this session of the state legislature.

KITCHEN FATS ARE NEEDED

Indiana Teamster Committee Does Good Job in the Legislature

(Continued from page 1)

struck an ominous note by voting to command Judge Philip L. Sullivan for his anti-labor decision in the Montgomery Ward seizure case.

Restored power to County Tax Adjustment Board to review county welfare budgets.

Increases from 16 to 18 years age for children eligible for public welfare aid if they remain in school.

Increases from 75 cents to \$1.00 daily aid for dependent children.

Public Welfare

Present State Board of Public Welfare was abolished, replacing it with part-time board with one director and three regional directors to supervise work of the department.

Restored power to County Tax Adjustment Board to review county welfare budgets.

Increases from 16 to 18 years age for children eligible for public welfare aid if they remain in school.

Increases from 75 cents to \$1.00 daily aid for dependent children.

Workmen's Compensation

S. B. 37 (Black) is amended, increases maximum benefits from \$5,500 to \$7,500; extends medical service from present 90 days to 120 days; requires employee receive copy of medical examiner's report not less than 48 hours prior to hearing; extends weekly benefits from 30 to 350 weeks in case of death; increases benefits from \$18.20 to \$20.07.

H. B. 304 (Kreft-Henley) amends occupation disease law to provide for payment to dependents for a maximum of 320 weeks at rate of 50 per cent of weekly wage of deceased worker; maximum weekly payment set at \$36.50; minimum \$20. This is a companion bill to the workmen's compensation bill, S. B. 37, and the benefits provisions are the same.

H. B. 209 (Hoover-Leng) provides state industrial board shall, in workmen's compensation cases in which injury is found to be an aggravation of a previous injury, determine degree of aggravation and grant compensation on that basis.

Job Insurance

H. B. 478 (Lee-Henley) Republican policy committee bill increasing maximum unemployment compensation benefits from \$18 for 18 weeks to \$20 for 20 weeks; eliminates penalty contribution rate for employers.

The unemployment job insurance bill was passed on March 3. Benefits were increased to \$20 for 20 weeks. We now have a pooled account law; however, merit rating still remains and it is not a great deal

Fair Employment Practices

S. B. 25 (Fleming-Brockbank) creating state fair employment board of five members within state department of labor to enforce regulations against discrimination in employment because of race, creed or color.

This bill was amended and passed in the Senate 41-0; went to the House. It was again amended by creating a commission to study this subject for the next two years and report back at the next session.

H. B. 210 (Brown-Burnett) Indianapolis clean-up and redevelopment bill creating redevelopment district and creating department of redevelopment; creates a board of trustees which would appoint a commission; permits tax rate of ten cents on each \$100 of property for first five years and five cents thereafter.

This bill passed in spite of the opposition of the organized labor movement in Indianapolis.

S. B. 184 (Kerr) legalizing wage deductions by employer when agreed to by employee. Passed the Senate 41-0; passed the House 73-2.

BAKERY CONTRACTS

(Continued from page 1)

restaurant routes was increased retroactive to June, 1944. These drivers also received two weeks vacation, after one year.

Benefits received by Regan and South Side Bakery drivers included an increase in their commission rates.

KEEP FAITH WITH THEM!

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Pat Hess Endorsed as V. P. of State Federation

ALL LOCALS URGED TO NOMINATE HIM

(Continued from page 1)
both as head of the Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers Local of Fort Wayne, and as president for six consecutive years of the State Drivers' Council.

"There is no doubt in the mind of anyone who knows anything about the labor movement in Indiana of the big part taken by Pat—Alton P.—Hess in this movement," said Mr. Toth. "He has done so much to help make the Teamsters what they are today. And due to his vast experience and untiring efforts in raising the standards of all union men and women in Indiana, I believe he would be a valuable addition to the State Federation of Labor."

Hess had spent the better part of the preceding four weeks working day and night as chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Teamsters, and had just received congratulations from the Council for the very excellent work accomplished by himself and his committee.

The Council now "drafted" him by unanimous vote as candidate for nomination to the State Federation board, and instructed the Recording Secretary, O. B. Chambers, of Kokomo, to notify all locals not represented at the meeting of its decision.

Locals wishing to vote for Mr. Hess should record their choice by mail to the State Federation headquarters before April 19.

HERE'S THE LATEST FROM TERRE HAUTE LOCAL NO. 144

By JACK REYNOLDS

Our general meetings are held the second Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p. m. at the Teamsters' Temple.

The oil haulers' contract (Robinzon) has gone to the WLB as a dispute case.

Just heard that Joe Cummings of Hayes Freight Lines has been in the hospital due to an appendectomy, but, according to one of the drivers who visited with him a few days ago, he is convalescing nicely and will soon be back on the job.

Our new building supply contract has gone to the WLB and, if approved, will mean a five-cent hourly increase for the lumber-yard drivers.

We received a letter from Wayne Meyers, who has been in the Navy since October, 1942. His address is as follows: Wayne A. Meyers, MOPM 3/C, Lian 8, Unit 4B-5-A, Camp Elliott, San Diego 41.

The taxicab contract, involving commissions, is finally nearing completion, and we hope to have it ready to submit to the WLB within the next few days.

DEWEY SIGNS BILL

New York has become the first state in the nation to enact a law making religious and racial prejudice in selecting workers a punishable offense.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey signed the Ives-Quinn anti-discrimination bill at the end of a 45-minute public ceremony, attended by some 200 persons.

Hammond Teamsters Honor 190 in War



The Roll of Honor of General Drivers Union, Local No. 282, Hammond, is contained on this plaque, which was unveiled recently in the Hammond Labor Temple. The plaque contains the names of four members who have died in the service and other members totaling 190 who have joined the Armed Services. Shown, left to right, at the unveiling ceremony are Raymond C. Dixie, American Legion; Roscoe Colby, president of General Drivers Union; Harry D. Cole, representative, and Mayor C. Bartram Smith.

TEAMSTERS HELP DRIVE FOR TRUCK MANPOWER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Labor shortage problems in the trucking industry are nearing solution through joint efforts of labor, industry and government, the Office of Defense Transportation said.

At a recent ODT meeting, representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and several trucking associations made plans to set up local committees with labor-industry-ODT representation to cut down loading time and eliminate empty mileage. AFL spokesmen at the meeting were Dave Beck, Ray McCall and Fred Tobin, of the Teamsters' Union.

LABOR DRAFT BILL KILLED IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Having won a smashing victory in the Senate, the American Federation of Labor prepared for a showdown battle in the House against compulsory manpower legislation.

Efforts will be made to induce the House to concur with the Senate bill which is satisfactory to labor. While the House passed a dangerous forced-labor bill, it was considered likely that a majority would now agree to go along with the Senate measure.

One of the important factors in the situation was the overwhelming vote of 63 to 16 by which the Senate rejected the House-approved May-Bailey Bill and adopted the O'Mahoney-Kilgore substitute.

The latter measure contains no penalties against workers but provides fines and jail penalties for employers who willfully violate manpower ceilings and other controls of the War Manpower Commission.

The bill gives the WMC statutory authority for the first time to go into war plants and eliminate manpower waste and hoarding.

Labor will be affected in this way: If the War Manpower Commission decides that the working staff of an employer is too high, it will set a lower ceiling, thus requiring the discharge of a number of workers. These workers will then be directed by the WMC to take other and more vital war jobs. If they fail to accept jobs approved by the WMC, they will be denied certificates of availability and will be unable to get another job. In other words, displaced workers will have to take jobs approved by the WMC or have no jobs.

This arrangement was considered severe enough by organized labor but far preferable to the May-Bailey Bill which meant work or jail.

IN THE KNOW WITH KOKOMO

By O. B. CHAMBERS

Regular meetings of Local 759 are held on the first Saturday night of the month at 613 East Sycamore St., Kokomo, at the Labor Temple.

Coal contracts for Kokomo have been approved with a vacation and increase in pay.

General Tire contract in Wabash is before the War Labor Board.

The City Freight contract has gone to Washington, D. C., to the trucking commission as it agreed on agreement between the operators and the Local Union calling for increased hourly rate and two weeks' vacation after five years.

Negotiations have been opened on the Armour Creamery contract in Rochester.

The War Labor Board has denied the appeal on the contract covering the National Cylinder people in Logansport.

Willett Freight Line in Logansport has been served in Logansport in accordance with the Smith-Connally Act.

It has been brought to my attention that Sgt. Gene Maddox is now convalescing in an English Hospital after a campaign in Belgium. I am listing below the address of Sgt. Maddox and also Pvt. F. C. Jack Frazier, Sgt. Gene Maddox, A. S. N. 35145201; 484th Medical Collection Co., Separate; A. P. O. 339—Care Postmaster, New York, N. Y. Pfc. Jack Frazier, 35902970 Sqd. D; 1264th AAFBUATC—A. P. O. 788—Care Postmaster, New York, N. Y. Any members wishing to write them a letter will be greatly appreciated.

Local No. 159 also signed up the Fuller and Dewitt City Service Station at 1403 North Washington St., Kokomo, and they are now displaying the Union Service Card. All members should take note and check for Union Card when having their cars serviced.

HOUSING PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—U. S. Senator Allen J. Ellender, of Louisiana, has announced that he and Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, will introduce in Congress soon legislation for a nation-wide postwar housing program contemplating public and private investment of six to seven billion dollars a year in housing construction.

but far preferable to the May-Bailey Bill which meant work or jail.

EAST CHICAGO LOCAL 520 SIDELIGHTS

By STEVEN TOH

Sorry to hear of John Bodnar's wife having to have her leg amputated. John is one of our McKeown men.

The H. J. Turners and C. A. Reeds have increased the population. Daddies are employed at McKeown's.

Jack McShane, one of our popular filling station men, is on the sick list.

Frank Novak, of Justak's, was on the sick list, but is back working again.

The ownership of the Calumet Laundry has changed hands. Met with the new owners and they have agreed to go along with us 100 per cent.

That big construction job at Standard Oil is about ready to start. We have some men working there.

The City Freight drivers are receiving their back pay, and I hope they are buying bonds with it.

The McKeown contract, which is a contested case, has been assigned to the Trucking Commission by the WLB. We are drawing up briefs on it in preparation for our hearing.

The dues of Local 520 will be raised to \$3.00 per month starting April 1st.

We have opened our general drivers', excavating, ready mix, coal, ice, lumber, oil, open road construction and bread contracts.

Marie McReynolds, who has worked for Local 520 for the past 17 years, is leaving March 9, to take up her duties as housewife. We will miss you, Marie.

Marie will be replaced by Mary Warner, whose husband, Fred, is with 1398 engineers' construction battalion somewhere in the South Pacific.

PIPELINES HURT RRs

Railroads after the war will find emergency pipelines, built with government funds, heavy competitors, according to the ICC, which says it will cost less to pipe petroleum products to the East and distribute by trucks than to use tank cars.

Green Urges Stronger Price Act As a Safeguard for the Future

WASHINGTON, D. C.—AFL President William Green urged the United States Senate to continue the Price Control Act for another two years to protect the American people from the ravages of inflation.

Appearing at a public hearing before the Senate Banking Committee, Mr. Green said:

"The nation's need for price control is two-fold. First, it provides a tool for saving people's money. Price control has effected enormous savings to the American people in holding down the prices paid by the government for munitions and equipment. It is estimated that the current volume of war production purchased by the government since July, 1940, would have cost us nearly \$100 billion more in the absence of price control. That is a direct saving of people's money.

"Second the OPA price control has been the most important stabilizer of the wartime dollar. Continuation of price control now is necessary if the hard-earned money the holders of War Bonds have entrusted to the government is to be repaid in full when the bonds mature. When our soldiers return

they expect and demand opportunities for work and income as well as compensation due to them under stable conditions. If we permit prices to run away and the dollar to depreciate, we will be cheating the servicemen, the worker, the farmer and the businessman—we will be cheating ourselves out of our future incomes. We will be cheating the nation out of its future prosperity."

While conceding that administration of the price control program has improved considerably during the past year under Chester Bowles, Mr. Green pointed out that there have been and still remain dangerous weaknesses in the enforcement of government controls on living costs. He said:

"For example, since May, 1943, the cost of clothing increased by 11.6 per cent. House furnishings went up 14.3 per cent. On the face of it this means a 12% per cent increase in prices which constitute one-sixth of the total living cost. In reality this increase was far greater. Quality deterioration has continued and is still continuing at a precipitous rate. This is especially true in clothing, house furnishings and other textile products."